

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2133
N3A54

1197824

ISSN: 0095-2699

5



AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES INFORMATION NOTES

ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SEARCH SERVICES AT THE RUSSELL RESEARCH CENTER

by
Jean K. Martin, Librarian
Russell Research Center
Agricultural Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Athens, Georgia

U.S.D.A.
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
RECEIVED
OCT 17 '79
PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

INTRODUCTION

A proposal was submitted in the fall of 1975 by the Center librarian to members of the Russell Research Center (RRC) Library Committee for purchase and utilization by the library staff of a computer terminal to search the literature data bases available online from Lockheed Information Systems (LIS) and Systems Development Corporation (SDC), and the cataloging records of Ohio College Library Center (OCLC). The advantages were:

1. A more efficient access to periodical literature than was currently available. The Library subscribed to printed issues of *Bibliography of Agriculture*, *Bioresearch Index*, *Biological Abstracts*, and two sections of *Chemical Abstracts*; it did not own cumulative author/subject indexes of any except the *Bibliography of Agriculture*. It would have been costly to purchase current and back files of the other indexes.
2. Access to the literature of more subject disciplines at less cost than that provided by printed indexes and abstracts.
3. Catalog cards at an out-of-pocket cost nearly the same as the purchase of LC printed cards. Staff time was also an important factor in the desirability of utilizing OCLC.

The Library Committee agreed to this approach.

The generous offer of the National Agricultural Library (NAL) to provide the loan of a computer terminal and financial support for utilization of online services provided by Lockheed, SDC, and OCLC came at a very opportune time, since it would allow the Library staff to provide the services for a six-month period, at little cost investment on the part of Russell Research Center. In mid-December 1975, NAL sent one of its staff members to Athens with a terminal to train the Librarian.

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SERVICES USAGE

The Librarian initially received training on the Lockheed DIALOG system with primary emphasis on searching AGRICOLA and, secondarily, Chemical Abstract's CONDENSATES and BIOSIS. Two months later she learned to use Systems Development Corporation's ORBIT, with the aid of a manual and telephone assistance from NAL. Early in June the Librarian attended an information retrieval workshop in which training focused on effective usage of both the Lockheed and SDC data bases. She also attended workshops and special sessions at conferences at which specific data bases

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued from page 1)
were discussed.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Lockheed service was used most frequently during the six-month trial period, January-June 1976, and continues to be used the most primarily because: (1) on the Lockheed system one can search a topic on several data bases without re-keying the search strategy each time, saving time and money; (2) the Lockheed format is more conducive to a quick review of search strategies; (3) the printouts are printed in an easier-to-read format; and, (4) in summer, 1976, Lockheed began to provide online cost information so that one can determine how much a particular search has cost.

After exploring various methods of formulating search strategies and conducting searches, these procedures have been found to be the most satisfactory:

1. Discuss informally the research question, determining what the scientist wants, and how the information will be utilized.
2. Select jointly search terms and establish the desired relationship between them.
3. Ascertain which bibliographic files appear to be the most appropriate and roughly estimate number of articles the scientist anticipates have been published on the topic.
4. Conduct the literature search, usually without presence of the scientist unless the scientist needs an immediate answer to a problem, or if much refinement is needed. Having the scientist present is not generally conducive to best utilization of time, since explanations of what is taking place at each stage are necessary. Also, searches are more easily "batched" and conducted early in the morning when response time is better.
5. When needed, modify the search, based upon Librarian's knowledge of the data bases and type of problem encountered. Sometimes this can be done after brief consultation with the scientist by telephone while the search strategy is still online.

6. Have bibliographic citations printed, generally offline, unless citations total less than ten or the need is urgent, in which case a small sample is printed online and the majority offline.

7. Notify scientist of the results of the search and arrange for delivery of the citations.

A log has been maintained on all searchers, indicating names of users, dates of searches, data bases utilized, search strategies, and number of online and offline prints received. During the period January through June 1976, the literature search services were used to conduct searches on 126 subjects for 42 scientists (averaging three per person) on seven data bases. Records indicate that 68.3 percent of the users requested more than one search, usually after a lapse of time from the earlier one.

ACCEPTABILITY

Announcement of the availability of computerized literature search services was made in the Library's December *Newsletter*. Online searching was new to most Russell Research Center scientists, though many were participants in the Agricultural Research Service Data Systems Application Division's Current Awareness Literature Service, a batch profile service. Early impetus was also by word of mouth, reinforced by successful searches reported by users. A number of scientists indicated they felt they had been keeping up-to-date with the literature of their field through the Selected Dissemination Information (SDI) service, but would probably make use of the online search when changing research interests. New scientists are made aware of the literature searching capability offered by the Library in a brief orientation tour.

Response to the service has been most favorable. The opportunity to take advantage of the service came at a particularly good time for many scientists, who needed to explore new topics for research during the next fiscal year.

VALUE AND USE

Though a formal survey was not taken to determine reasons scientists used the literature search services, the following is offered as a reasonable approximation

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued from page 2)

of actual usage, based on conversation with participants.

Primary reasons for requesting searches:

Research in Progress (50 percent of requests)

1. Assurance of being up-to-date on literature relating to current research. Such research usually culminates in a paper submitted to a journal for publication, or presented at a conference.
2. Encountered unexpected findings or problems in current research and want to know if others have written about it, or about utilization of certain techniques related to search.

New Research (30 percent of requests)

3. Explore feasibility of topic for future research.
4. Beginning new research and need background literature survey.

Miscellaneous (20 percent of requests)

5. Need bibliography of articles written by a particular author.
6. Need complete citation to particular paper.
7. Preparing extensive review article and need to be knowledgeable about previous important articles.

The librarian searched data bases which seemed best to meet the needs of the researcher. As is noted in Table 1, highest use was made of BIOSIS, followed by CHEMCON and AGRICOLA.

Table 1

DATA BASE USAGE BY MONTH

Number of Times Used

Data Base	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
BIOSIS	29 (\$445.22)	6 (\$168.96)	10 (\$348.87)	15 (\$292.43)	6 (\$145.65)	15 (\$358.65)	81 (\$1,759.78)
CHEMCON	31 (\$339.65)	11 (\$104.59)	5 (\$ 87.69)	9 (\$107.06)	6 (\$ 83.71)	15 (\$176.88)	77 (\$899.58)
AGRICOLA	24 (\$133.98)	4 (\$ 50.55)	9 (\$ 46.08)	8 (\$ 51.05)	6 (\$ 48.52)	14 (\$407.00)	65 (\$737.18)
COMPENDEX	6 (\$128.70)						6 (\$128.70)
SCISEARCH	1 (\$ 11.55)	3 (\$ 9.10)	1 (\$ 7.52)				5 (\$ 28.17)
NTIS		1 (\$ 12.80)			1 (\$ 35.40)		2 (\$ 48.20)
GEOREF					1 (\$ 14.75)		1 (\$ 14.75)
POLLUTION					1 (\$ 17.70)		1 (\$ 17.70)
TOTAL	\$1,059.10	\$346.00	\$490.16	\$450.54	\$345.73	\$942.53	\$3,634.06

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

These reasons are ranked in order of frequency. Items 3 and 4 were especially important during the first half of the reporting period, dropping to a lower ranking near the end of the period. In contrast with some of the other reasons for requesting searches, scientists contemplating new areas for research were more highly satisfied by finding there were few or no citations from recent literature. The significance of careful structuring of the search is apparent in instances when a decision whether or not to prepare a project proposal hinges on literature citations retrieved during an online search.

Research in progress (numbes 1 and 2) was moderately high during the early part of the year, and usage increased to a much higher percentage

later in the period. Items 5 and 6 were encountered with less frequency than the other reasons, and required far less time and cost than the usual subject searches. Reason 7 was given least often but required far more careful structuring to retrieve the maximum number of relevant citations, and often was very costly. Though reasons 5, 6 and 7 are probably related more often to research in progress, in some instances they pertain to new or past research, or merely are requested out of curiosity (especially number 5).

In addition to the seven reasons listed above, the Library staff often searches the several data bases to verify citations for interlibrary loan purposes.

Table 2 summarizes usage by numbers of users, search strategies, number of data bases, and citations retrieved.

Table 2
GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
No. Requestors*	20	11	8	8	9	11	67
No. Citations Retrieved	2,123	643	2,000	1,960	805	6,173	13,704
No. Search Strategies	48	17	16	17	11	17	126
No. Usages of Data Bases	91	25	25	32	19	44	236
Average No. Data Bases/Strategy	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.9

* Each user was counted only once each month; however, many returned for one or more later searches. There were 42 new users and 21 repeat users.

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

The trial period was successful to the point that the Russell Research Center Library placed an order for a computer terminal and for access to literature search services of SDC and Lockheed about two-thirds through the six-month test period. After delay at ARS in Washington, approval was given and purchase orders were issued. The new terminal was received the first of August, and the two search service companies were able to convert charges and issue new passwords at that time.

Costs for the January to June period totaled \$3,634.06, or an average of \$605.68 per month. This is far less than the costs in manhours which would have been incurred if individuals had to search the literature manually at the University of Georgia Libraries. In fact, scientists would probably have done far less thorough searching, if the computerized search services were not available.

IMPACT ON DOCUMENT DELIVERY

An immediate effect of the large number of citations made available to scientists was that the number of interlibrary loan requests increased. Since the Library is small, having about 300 periodical titles, much of the burden for filling literature requests is passed on to other libraries, primarily through the USDA Regional Document Delivery Service.

Table 3

INTERLIBRARY LOAN REQUESTS

	Jan.-June 1976	July-Dec. 1975
Total ILL Requests	2,543	855
Average No. Requests/Mo.	383	143


A study of the search strategies of individuals who placed the requests and selective checking of the articles requested indicates that 64 percent of the requests were generated as a result of online literature searches. The number of increased requests, near 1,700, is also near 64 percent of the 2,543. There appears to be a positive indication that the increase was generated by the online searching activity.

UTILIZATION OF OCLC CATALOGING SERVICE

The Library began using OCLC in February 1976 after a Federal Library Committee coordinator came to Russell Research Center to demonstrate the system to the librarian and library technician. The usefulness of OCLC was of particular interest, since most Russell Research Center Library books were not yet cataloged. Cataloging had begun three months earlier, through purchase of Library of Congress printed cards. However, further orders have not been placed since access was made available to OCLC, as it was felt that the Library's holdings should be made known to other libraries, particularly NAL and other agricultural libraries. As of June 30, RRC Library had not begun to input original cataloging, though the library has done so since that date. By June 30, 1976, the library had cataloged 144 titles using OCLC. Progress was slower than initially anticipated. Order record cards often lacked adequate detail to enable the staff to catalog books; additional information had to be obtained through a complete inventory; over 90 percent of the books were checked out to RRC staff members. By the end of June, cataloging had resumed.

SUMMARY

Russell Research Center scientists and members of the library staff are enthusiastic about the increased services which the Library is able to provide. A number of scientists requested that SDI profiles, based on their retrospective searches, be established so that the ARS Data Systems Application Division could provide updates on current literature. Scientists generally feel that the service has saved them much valuable time. Although no formal attempt was made to ascertain how much time, typical comments are heard to the effect that such a search done manually would have taken twenty hours or more.

The use of OCLC has streamlined the technical processing aspect of the library's work, making access to books more readily available to RRC scientists, as well as other libraries. In addition, the system is relied upon increasingly for interlibrary loan, in determining libraries holding books which the library needs to borrow for use of RRC researchers. 

OCLC SERIALS CHECK-IN MODULE

David J. Lee
Procurement Section, NAL

The National Agricultural Library is one of the first Federal libraries operating the serials check-in module of the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) system. Since May 1976, NAL has established 2,397 local data serial check-in records for 1,482 titles that are being currently checked in on the Serials Control Subsystem. These check-in records reflect NAL's needs and resources. Approximately 20,000 serial titles are checked-in annually. Records for these titles are maintained in the Procurement Section. One special file, the Priority File, consists of records of serials for which high demand and visibility require priority handling. Work on the OCLC Serials Control Subsystem was begun in the Priority File.

An important feature of this system is the automatic check-in for issues received of a serial title for which a record has been entered into the system. The predicted issue, the date received, and current holdings are automatically advanced.

Preparation of these records has been done from our STAR (Serial Titles Automated Record) by a small group of library technicians with assistance and guidance from the professional staff.

Three OCLC CRT terminals are used in establishing the check-in records for the Serials Controls Subsystem. In addition to the terminals, one TerminiNet 120 printer is being used. The printer is particularly useful in resolving problems and in demonstrating examples among the personnel inputting the check-in records.

The searching and creation of the check-in records has been done primarily by three library technicians or aides, who were trained first in searching on the OCLC terminals and then on input of the check-in records. Approximately 600 hours were spent on the project between May 1976 and January 1977. Guidance and assistance was given by three professional librarians.

In addition to the OCLC Users Manual

(September 1975), an NAL manual recording general decisions and special internal instructions made on the input and content of the check-in records was developed. This internal manual has been useful in the creation of check-in records. It is recommended that any institution inputting its records into the OCLC Serials Control Subsystem create its own internal manual.

The creation of a check-in record is divided into two parts: searching for a bibliographic record in order to add the library holding symbol and creating the check-in record from the OCLC workform.

Prior to inputting the check-in record, each bibliographic record must have a local holdings symbol. NAL has been inputting new serial records since late 1974; thus, serials cataloged since that date have the NAL holding symbol on the OCLC bibliographic record. To date, 3,311 NAL records have been searched in OCLC for a bibliographic record in order to add our holding symbol or to find a record that has a NAL holding symbol. Of the 3,311 titles searched, 2,397 or 72 percent of the corresponding bibliographic records were found in OCLC.

Two methods have been used by NAL to create check-in records. One method consists of preparing the check-in record up to and including the variable field Definition. NAL calls this a Preliminary Check-in Record. The second method, presently in use, consists of inputting all the necessary information for a complete check-in record. To date, 2,397 check-in records have been inputted for 1,182 titles.

After requesting the workform for the serial to be input, the first fixed field contains the following elements: "Hld lib, Copy, Repr, Subsc Stat and Loan." The holding library field is automatically entered by OCLC. The copy field must be entered. NAL does not enter any information in the reproduction field. The subscription status field is automatically entered by OCLC with an A which is defined as active. Information is entered in the fixed field which describes our loan policy. The fixed field date received which contains the year, month and day of receipt of the six most recent issues, is supplied by the automatic check-in feature of OCLC. The first variable field is the

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

CLNO, call number field, and NAL simply enters its call number. The LOCN field is being used by NAL to include the routing/shelving/delivery point codes of our own serials as found in our STAR records. No information is entered in the FUND field. The RMKS field carries any instructions or notes found elsewhere in the check-in record. Most notes presently included on our manual check-in records are being included in this field. In addition, the frequency as defined by our holdings and the corresponding STAR I.D. number is included. The DEFN field which is used to designate the descriptive terms that identify each successive level in the hierarchy of volume, part, number, etc., is being used as defined in the OCLC manual. Although some definitions are difficult to interpret, the majority are easily input. NAL also inputs the next expected issue as defined in the OCLC manual. The CRHD field is defined by our putting in the holdings for the current year only. No information on whether the serial is bound or unbound is entered. The retrospective field contains our holdings from 1973 to 1976. There has been no attempt on our part to include previous holdings. The CLMS and BNDG field are not presently used in the OCLC serials control subsystem. Once the check-in record has been prepared for the first copy and stored, modifications to that copy are made and copies 2, 3, 4, etc., are created. In addition to establishing records for each copy, additional check-in records must be established for each copy in certain cases. For example, additional records may be needed for indexes, supplements, maps, etc. NAL is establishing these additional records by adding letters to the copy number: Copy IIND equals Index, Copy ISUP equals Supplement, Copy IMF equals Journal on Microfiche.

Modification and deletion of check-in records once input are quite easily accomplished. Typing the letters DEL and depressing UPDATE and SEND deletes a record.

The average time required to establish a check-in record, excluding searching, has been 18 minutes. Certainly the quality of manual records and the amount of additional information that is being input would greatly affect this average. NAL, for example, is inputting some data from its STAR

data base to OCLC which other libraries might not be doing. Notes and other information on our manual check-in cards may require clarification and this procedure often requires additional time.

In order to check-in a serial automatically, the operator inputs "R" and UPDATE SEND. The predicted issue, the date received, and current holdings are automatically advanced.

CONCLUSION

In summarizing the information that has been given, NAL has created 2,397 local data check-in records for 1,182 serial titles since May 1976. The preparation of these records has been done from our manual check-in files and partially from our STAR data base by a small group of library technicians with assistance and guidance from the professional staff. The searching time required for each serial has been approximately 7.3 minutes and the average time required to input a check-in record has been 18 minutes. Thus, a total of 25 minutes has been required for the searching and preparation of each individual check-in record.

At present, until tapes of our holdings are available from OCLC, NAL is recording serials in the manual files as well as entering this information in the OCLC serials control subsystem. We will check-in only on OCLC when we have holding tapes. We expect that the present "hit rate" of 72 percent will increase when catalog cards are available from OCLC for serials inasmuch as we expect other libraries to input serials at that time. 📀

Katherine Daley died on Wednesday morning, March 16. A valued civil servant, she served the Library in various capacities during her career: in Reference, in Lending, and most recently in Management Services. She gave her best to the National Agricultural Library, the United States Government, the people, and her family. Katherine Daley was a fine woman, loved by some and respected by all. Those of us who worked with her are richer because of this experience.

Richard A. Farley
Director

“TEAM RESEARCH AT NAL”

by
David J. Rogers
Professor of Biology
Department of Environmental
Population and Organismic
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

TITLE OF PROJECT: SYSTEMATIC STUDIES OF THE GENUS *VITIS*: THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES.

Assistants: Mrs. Constance F. Rogers
Mrs. Geneva Metcalf

The species of *Vitis* (grapes) in North America are very poorly classified. It is difficult to determine the correct names of any one species. Many names — there are more than 200 — have been proposed by botanists from Linnaeus' time to the present for the North American representatives alone. Nearly 1,000 names have been proposed for the world-wide species.

Part of the problem lies in the literary or bibliographic aspect where names have been proposed over the last 200 or so years, at times in obscure places. A botanist, therefore, could easily have been unaware of what his colleagues had written. Part of the problem, however, is also a botanical one. Man's ideas of what a species is have changed over the years. Many botanists, such as Linnaeus himself, proposed botanical species before Darwin's time. There is yet a third factor in the problem, however, and that is man himself. Some individuals, for example, desire recognition at the expense of good science and publish many new names in order that their own will be guaranteed perpetuation.

We initiated this project by bringing together all possible references to the names of the species. We are concerned with the earliest and most valid place that the names were published. Although at times frustrating, the task of tracking down all of the publications is a fascinating one for a variety of reasons. After the bibliographic work is completed, the scientist then moves on to the botanical studies of the plant materials themselves and examines herbarium materials from many herbaria, fresh materials that have been collected

in the wild from the favorable habitats of North America. When the plants have been classified, attempt to assign — although not always successfully — the earliest validly published name for the species and places in synonymy all the following proposed names. We do not know, at this point, how many species of grapes really exist in North America; we hope, however, that this project will finally solve (settle) the question.

After an initial survey of publications needed for the bibliographic work, we discovered that the National Agricultural Library had more titles, or publications (more than 200 of concern in this study), than any other single library in the United States. Some of the important literature dates back to the 18th century, and the Rare Book Room proved valuable for these earlier titles. We were able to find and copy all of the needed data in four days of intensive work at the Library.



A—V ON AGRICOLA

Charles Gilreath, Texas A & M has produced two slide/tape instructional programs on AGRICOLA.

An Introduction to AGRICOLA

57 slides

Audible and inaudible tones

Getting Started With AGRICOLA Online

83 slides

Audible and inaudible tones

Interested purchasers should contact:

Charles Gilreath
Social Sciences Division
Texas A & M University Library
College Station, Texas 77843

AGRICOLA



Ronald J. Walton, Chief
Computer Applications, NAL

Please note the following enhancement to AGRICOLA as announced by the American Agricultural Economics Documentation Center (AAEDC) in the February ALIN. AAEDC has changed the category codes used in their AG ECON (Agricultural ECONomics) file to correspond with those used by NAL in the CAIN file. When searching AG ECON both the old and new category codes should be used. However, beginning with the February AGRICOLA sale tape, the AAEDC codes will be consistent with the CAIN codes. In the past, the coverage of the AAEDC category codes was different from the CAIN codes.

A description of this change to the AGRICOLA tape has been sent to our various national and international tape subscribers. This change is not retrospective. Please check with your tape (primary) service to determine their handling of this change. There are currently three commercial vendors that have the AGRICOLA data base on-line.

Lockheed Information System
3251 Hanover Street
Palo Alto, California 94304
(415) 493-4411 x-45635

System Development Corporation
SDC Search Service
2500 Colorado Avenue
Santa Monica, California 90405
(213) 393-9411 x-7277

Bibliographic Retrieval Services, Inc.
1462 Erie Boulevard
Schenectady, New York 12305
(518) 374-4430

These firms can provide information about the use of the AGRICOLA file. This change has been incorporated into our files in order to make them more consistent and comprehensive. For further information on AG ECON contact, Cynthia Kenyon, Room 445, GHI Building, 500 12th Street, S.W.,

Washington, D.C. 20250 (202-447-8684).

If additional clarification on the AGRICOLA tape is needed, please contact Ronald J. Walton, Computer Applications, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland 20705 (301-344-3811).

AGRICOLA ON-LINE COURSE

May 2 - 6, 1977

The National Agricultural Library is sponsoring a five-day workshop to train librarians and information specialists in the utilization of its AGRICOLA bibliographic data base in an on-line mode. Charles L. Gilreath, who compiled the *CAIN On-Line Users Manual*, will teach the course with the aid of terminal instructors.

The course will be held May 2-6, 1977 at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. Registrants will be responsible for their lodging, meals and transportation, but all equipment, manuals and instructions will be provided by the National Agricultural Library in cooperation with the Kansas State University Library. Persons wishing to attend should submit their names on letterhead stationery by April 15 to:

Automated Retrieval Services
National Agricultural Library
Beltsville, Maryland 20705.

Emergency telephone reservations may be made by calling (301) 344-3834.

Twenty persons will be accepted in the course with preference given to government, land-grant or agriculturally related organizations. The course is introductory to the use of AGRICOLA; no prior terminal experience is required. The course will provide extensive lecture, exercise, and terminal experience on the commercial systems offering AGRICOLA.

AWARDS TO BE PRESENTED BY ASSOCIATES OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY, INC.

Three special awards will be made to nominated outstanding recipients in the agricultural library community by the Associates of the National Agricultural Library, Inc. at their annual meeting in the summer of 1977.

The Associates will honor outstanding performance in three different categories. Those honored must be nominated for this special attention by their exceptional contributions to the improvement of the agricultural library system and its literature.

The three categories are: (1) **PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARD** for any published contribution to library literature or meritorious accomplishment in the library science field. *Eligibility:* Open to agricultural/biological librarians and to members of the Associates NAL, Inc.

(2) **CITATION OF SPECIAL RECOGNITION** for special achievement and/or service given to the National Agricultural Library, to other agricultural libraries, or significant achievements leading to the advancement of the library science field. *Eligibility:* Open to concerned individuals and organizations in the agricultural field, NAL staff, and the Associates NAL, Inc.

(3) **DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD** recognizes and encourages meritorious performance exceeding job requirements at the National Agricultural Library. *Eligibility:* Open to all members of the National Agricultural Library Staff.

All nominations should be mailed not later than May 31, 1977 to Ms. Barbara J. Williams, Box 1565, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115. Each nomination should include the following information: (1) Name of the award for which the candidate is proposed, (2) a brief statement of the basis of the nomination and, where

appropriate, a bibliography which supports the nomination.

The Award takes a form of a bronze medallion.

The Associates NAL, Inc. seek your participation and interest.



BOARD OF REGIONAL FIELD EDITORS

This issue introduces our new board of regional editors. With the completion of two years of successful publishing, it now seems time to expand the scope of *Agricultural Libraries Information Notes* through reports of activities taking place in the field. Nine regions have been established and the following people have agreed to act as reporters and editors for news developing in their respective regions.

Phyllis Reich St. Paul Campus Libraries University of Minnesota	North Central Region Wisconsin Minnesota North Dakota Nebraska Michigan
George Lewis Mitchell Memorial Library Mississippi State University	Southern Region Georgia Alabama Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Florida Puerto Rico
Arlene Luchsinger Science Library University of Georgia	
Karl Mustonen Merrill Library Utah State University	Mountain Utah Idaho
John Beecher Agricultural Library University of Illinois	Central Illinois Ohio Indiana Iowa Kansas Missouri
Linda White Center for Quantitative Studies College of Agriculture University of Arizona	Southwest Arizona New Mexico Texas Oklahoma Arkansas Nevada
Lowell Duhrsen New Mexico State University Library	

(Continued on page 11, col. 1)

Norman Alexander
University Library
California Polytechnic State
University

Pacific
California
Washington
Oregon
Alaska
Hawaii

Vladimir Micuda
Pennsylvania State
University

Middle Atlantic
Pennsylvania
Delaware

Antoinette Powell
Agricultural Library
University of Kentucky

Border states
Kentucky
Tennessee
Maryland
Virginia
West Virginia

Hilary Burton
Agricultural Research
Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

ARS/USDA field libraries

As yet, no assignments have been made to cover the northeast region (Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island). Volunteers would be welcomed! Readers interested in taking on the job of reporting news events and library/information activities in any of the above states should contact the editor of ALIN: Leila Moran, National Agricultural Library, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland 20705 (301-344-3725).

NEWS FROM THE FIELD



*Reporting activities in the southern
region - Arlene E. Luchsinger*

RURAL AGRICULTURE IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL

The University of Georgia under the auspices of Partners of the Americas and the government of Brazil has established a program, "Rural Agriculture in Northeast Brazil." The program is designed to upgrade the masters level programs in plant pathology and entomology at the Federal Rural University of Pernambuco, Brazil. Other disciplines, such as veterinary medicine, botany, agricultural economics, and home economics, will be included later. The Partners program is serving as a model for other

partnership agreements between universities in the United States and Brazil.

Five phases of the project are: (1) establishment of better library facilities; (2) extending opportunities to the faculty of the Federal Rural University of Pernambuco to obtain advanced degrees at the University of Georgia; (3) sending University of Georgia faculty to teach and conduct research in Brazil; (4) providing advisors from the University of Georgia to evaluate and develop the program; and (5) encouraging American doctoral candidates to conduct their dissertation research in Brazil.

The director of the program is Dr. Darl L. Snyder.

LAND-GRANT MICROFILM PROJECT

Seven southeastern land-grant universities (Auburn University, Clemson University, University of Georgia, Mississippi State University, North Carolina State University, University of Tennessee, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University) have joined with the National Agricultural Library to microfilm their state land-grant agricultural publications. The University of Georgia Libraries is serving as coordinator for the Southeastern Project, the filming being done by Graphic Microfilm, Inc., Stoughton, Massachusetts.

The purpose of this microfilm program is primarily archival in nature, since many of the documents and serial files are deteriorating, and NAL and the land-grant libraries feel an obligation to preserve the publications for future scholars. Publications to be filmed will include those of agricultural experiment stations, extension services, colleges of agriculture, forestry, home economics, and veterinary medicine. Primary emphasis will be given to the filming of long serial runs from their inception through 1969.

A national microfilming program of an estimated seven million pages of land-grant agricultural documents was begun in 1972. The New England states of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont have completed the filming of their publications, and this film is available from Graphic Microfilm, Inc. The microfilms of Kentucky, Florida, and California should be available soon. NAL intends to continue the filming project until the major agricultural publications of each of the 50 states are filmed.

(Continued from page 10)



QUICK BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES

The bibliographies in this series are primarily computerized online or batch bibliographies emanating from searches performed by the NAL Reference staff in response to customer requests.

Searches are selected for inclusion in this series for the currency of topic, depth of interest among NAL clientele, relative length (approximately 150 citations or more) and probable value to a larger audience. All titles in this series will be listed monthly for a six month period after which they will be withdrawn. Any revisions or updates will be renumbered and reannounced. Only one copy will be sent of a title; however, requestors may make photocopies. To request a copy of a "quick bibliography" send the title, series number, and a return addressed label to:

Reference Division
National Agricultural Library
Beltsville, MD 20705

NAL -- BIBL. -- 77-01. *Christmas Tree Production*. 212 citations from AGRICOLA, English only, Fall, 1968 to August 1976. Search by Jerome Rafats.

NAL -- BIBL. -- 77-02. *Availability of Metals in Soils*. 200 citations from AGRICOLA, no exclusions. Search by Charles N. Bebee.

NAL -- BIBL. -- 77-03. *Atrazine*. 212 citations from AGRICOLA, English only. Search by Jerome Rafats.

NAL -- BIBL. -- 77-04. *Concentrations of Metals Soils*. 189 citations from AGRICOLA, no exclusions. Search by Charles N. Bebee.

NAL -- BIBL. -- 77-05. *Aquatic Weed Control*. 200 citations from AGRICOLA, English only, 1972 to July 1976. Search by Charles N. Bebee.

NAL -- BIBL. -- 77-06. *Wind and Water Mills*. 69 citations from AGRICOLA, no exclusions, 1969-1976. Search by Charles N. Bebee.

NAL -- BIBL. -- 77-08. *Adjuvants and Surfactants on Plants*. 125 citations from AGRICOLA, no exclusions, 1971 to August 1976. Search by Charles N. Bebee.

NAL -- BIBL. -- 77-09. *Agricultural and Farm Cooperatives and Organizations*. 115 citations from AGRICOLA, no exclusions, 1969 to September 1976. Search by Henry Gilbert.



AGRIC-TOPICS

NAL is inaugurating a new bibliographic information sheet to be called AGRIC-TOPICS. These sheets will be issued irregularly; each sheet will be on a different topic and will list bulletins, periodicals, and monographs, as well as societies and other organizations pertinent to the topic.

AGRIC-TOPICS is informal in appearance and very casual. The first issuance now available is on Wine and Wine-making. Please request from the Reference Division, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland 20705.

If any of our readers have collected bibliographic and information resources on current "hot" topics in agriculture, we would be happy to consider them for this series. Send your copy to the Chief, Reference Division, NAL.

THE FARMINGDALE COLLECTION

by
Gertrude W. Dubrovsky
Yivo Institute for Jewish Research
New York, N.Y.

A collection of manuscript and audio-visual materials documenting the fifty-year history of the community of Jewish farmers in Farmingdale, New Jersey, will be deposited in the Yivo Institute for Jewish Research, New York City, in July, 1977. The Farmingdale Collection of audio tapes, written tape summaries and transcriptions, video tapes, papers of community organizations, newspaper articles, photographs, legal documents, and other materials spans the years 1890--that is, from the earliest memories of its first settlers--to the present.

This collection of materials provides a unique source of information for historians and social scientists interested in the Jewish immigrant experience and the problems of acculturation and ethnic identity as they were manifested in a rural setting. Scholarship in American Jewish history has largely been concerned with Jews in an urban setting because most Jews had settled in cities and because there was so little primary source material relating to Jewish farmers. As a result, few are aware of the contribution these farmers made to American agriculture generally. The Farmingdale Collection should generate interest and scholarship in a previously neglected area and thereby help balance what is known about the American Jewish experience.

Farmingdale, New Jersey, is but one of a number of Jewish farm settlements and communities which were established with varying degrees of success across America and about which little is known. The community had its beginning in 1919 with the purchase of a farm by the first Jewish settlers and grew gradually as Jews continued to settle there.

In choosing to become farmers, the Farmingdale Jews went counter to the urban life style of most of their own co-religionists and to the trend towards urbanization in America. By virtue of having made this radical choice, they contradict commonly held assumptions, not only about Jews, but also

about farmers generally. Instead of experience in farming, the Farmingdale Jews brought to their newly chosen profession their distinctive Jewish culture, their political awareness, their experience in trade unions and in radical movements, their ties to the Old World of Central and Eastern Europe and to the New World of American cities where family and friends lived. Having settled in a place which had none of the traditional established institutions or organizations to meet their felt needs, the Jewish farmers of Farmingdale had to create their own religious, social, economic, and cultural organizations. In this way they structured themselves into a cohesive community.

The Farmingdale Collection was assembled by Dr. Gertrude Dubrovsky, research associate at the Yivo Institute for Jewish Research, and Linda Oppenheim, librarian, Princeton University. It was funded by grants from the New Jersey Historical Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities. A brochure describing the contents of the collection in detail can be obtained from the Yivo Institute for Jewish Research, 1048 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10028.

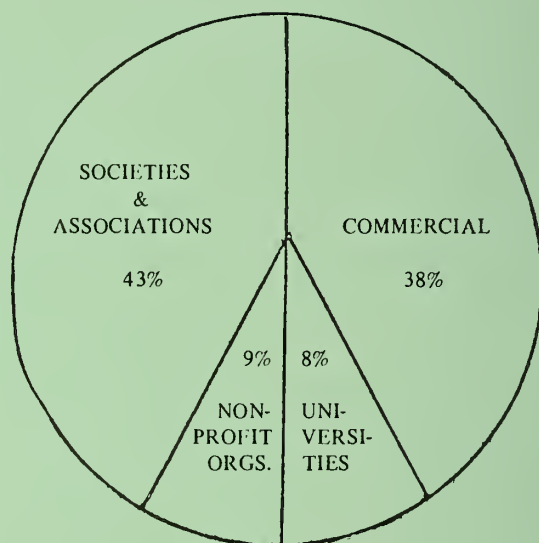
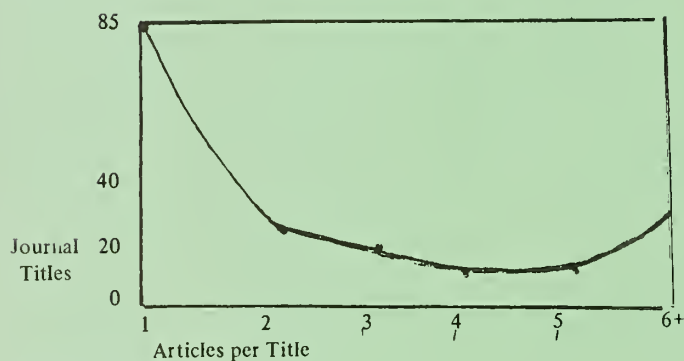
Do you have ideas, information, or projects you wish to share with the international agricultural library world? Dr. Richard A. Farley, Director, National Agricultural Library has accepted the editorship of the Quarterly Bulletin of the International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists beginning with the 1977 volume year. We are searching for articles on new directions and trends in agricultural librarianship and special information projects, centers, grants etc., which will be of interest to the world-wide agricultural community. Articles should be typewritten, double-spaced on bond paper. Graphs, charts, photographs, and other illustrative matter should be included when applicable. Material should be sent to Dr. Richard A. Farley, Editor-in-Chief, IAALD Quarterly Bulletin, National Agricultural Library, Room 200, Beltsville, Maryland 20705.

SAMPLING OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY IN LIEU OF LOAN ACTIVITIES

In March 1976, a survey of 1,067 photocopies supplied in lieu-of-loan of the hardcopy was made for a two week period. With a view toward the influence of the copyright law provisions beginning January 1978, the completed requests were broken into two categories:

- A. 546 completions from foreign and pre-1970 journals (deemed outside the copyright provisions)
- B. 496 completions from post-1970, U.S. copyrighted journals.

The 496 requests were filled from 176 journal titles grouped into these four categories of publishers:



These 496 requests from 1976 journal titles were largely one article per journal title, but were scattered.

These observations are made:

1. The spread or concentration of articles per title probably would vary dramatically over a sampling period of greater length, particularly over one year. From past experiences, there is reason to assume that the greatest number of photocopies come from a relatively concentrated number of journal titles.
2. Some variations from the standard Bradford distributions are possible with these figures and all NAL photocopying in lieu-of-loan for the following reasons:
 - A. There are many subscriptions by USDA personnel and organizations to the most commonly needed journals. This may tend to lower demand on NAL for the most popular items.
 - B. The USDA has 17 major field libraries plus several reading rooms which have the more widely used journals. The less common journal article requests are sent to NAL for completion.

These factors of time and organizational structure may have skewed these data. We have not been able to run a systematic study for a period of one year which might give more valid data.

AWARD TO THE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

February 3, 1977

Dr. Richard A. Farley
Director, National Agricultural
Library
Beltsville, MD 20705

Dear Dr. Farley:

I would like to express our appreciation to you and your staff for the excellent work you performed to assist us in establishing an information storage and retrieval system on animal diseases exotic to the United States.

The services you provided were responsible for the acquisition of scientific bibliographies, publications, microfilms, copies of articles, computer searches, and printouts. Your cooperation was, and is, a major factor in the successful development and continued operation of the data bank.

As a result of your response to our needs, the Emergency Programs data bank now contains approximately 13,000 coded scientific articles on several foreign animal diseases. This enables the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to apply adequate control measures in the event of an exotic animal disease outbreak, relying upon all of the world's published scientific information in order to make accurate judgements in the diseases emergency. With your continued assistance, we have now at our disposal a unique information storage and retrieval system of national and global importance.

Again, thank you for a job performed most expeditiously and efficiently.

Sincerely,

F. J. Mulhern
Administrator
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA

CITATION

PURPOSE:

To recognize and express appreciation to the Director and employees of the National Agricultural Library for services rendered to Emergency Programs, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, in developing and maintaining our foreign animal diseases data bank. This data bank now contains over 15,000 scientific articles on animal diseases exotic to the United States.

Through the cooperation received from the National Agricultural Library, we have access to scientific articles on diseases exotic to the United States that are published around the world. Services provided by the National Agricultural Library includes: (1) books and publications from other libraries as well as the National Agricultural Library; (2) special searches, bibliographies, and abstracts as requested; (3) photocopying and reproduction.

As a result of the data bank that has been developed, Emergency Programs has become a major distributor of specialized information on exotic diseases to veterinary colleges, researchers, and State and Federal veterinarians who are guardians of the health of our nation's livestock and poultry.

*Environmental and Natural Resources
Information Newsletter*. v. 1, no. 1,
January-February 1977.

A joint undertaking by the Department of the Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Department of Commerce). This publication promotes better awareness of what each agency has to offer in the form of information in the fields of the environment and natural resources. The editor is William E. Hardy, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Room 194, Page Building 2, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235.

NEWS NOTES



MEMOIR OF J. EARL COKE COMPLETED

“Reminiscences on People and Change
in California Agriculture 1900-1975”
265 pages, 1977

An oral history memoir with J. Earl Coke, Secretary of Agriculture and General Services under Governor Ronald Reagan; Vice President, Bank of America; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under Ezra Taft Benson; Director of the California Agricultural Extension Service; Vice President and agriculturalist, Spreckels Sugar Company; agronomy specialist, California Extension Service; and Assistant Farm Advisor, San Luis Obispo County, has been completed by the Oral History Office of The University Library, University of California at Davis.

The memoirs span Coke's wide range of experience in California agriculture and reveal his strong opinions on a variety of subjects, including government policies in agriculture, the influence of Extension in the state, farm labor, agricultural co-ops, the proliferation of farm organizations and the necessity for continuing agricultural research. He comments on many prominent figures, including early personalities in Extension, the Spreckels family, Ezra Taft Benson and President Eisenhower, key men in the Bank of America, and top officers in the Reagan administration.

The interviews with Earl Coke were conducted and edited by Ann Foley Scheuring, Assistant Editor, Oral History Office, UC Davis. The bound and indexed manuscript with an introduction by Harry R. Wellman is available for research in The University Library, UC Davis. Copies are available to others at \$25.00. For further information address the Oral History Office, Department of Special Collections, The University Library, University of California, Davis 95616.

* * * *

The October 1976 issue of *Library Trends* (Volume 25, Number 2) has recently been released

by the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science. This issue is edited by Margaret A. Chaplan, Librarian of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois, and is entitled “Employee Organizations and Collective Bargaining in Libraries.”

The purpose of this issue is to present a general statement concerning the role of organizing and collective bargaining in libraries, as well as to provide a summary of the events in the field of library employee organizing and bargaining.

The first section deals with the organizing process and begins with a history of unionization in libraries. The advantages and disadvantages of unions both for the individual and for the organization are discussed, an analysis of professional interests in employee organizing is given, and independent unions are examined. The second section is devoted to the effects of collective bargaining on the employee-management relationship and on library management and operation. The three appendices in this issue include a chronology of job actions, and samples of collective bargaining agreements for both academic and public libraries.

Library Trends is available from the University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Illinois 61801. Single copies may be purchased for \$4.00; subscriptions on a volume-year basis are also available from the same address for \$15.00. (Copies for review in publications are available on request.)

* * * *

The University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science has recently published the proceedings of the twenty-first Allerton Park Institute: *Major Classification Systems: The Dewey Centennial*, edited by Kathryn Luther Henderson. The Institute, cosponsored by the School and Forest Press, was held November 9-12, 1975, and discussions centered on classification systems in general and the DDC in particular.

Topics of the papers, presented by experts in the field from the United States, Canada and England, range from the history and development of the eighteen editions of DDC to the role of classification in subject retrieval. Other papers focus

(Continued on page 17, col. 1)

(Continued from page 16)


on library classification in general one hundred years after Dewey, the trends toward faceting in recent editions of DDC, how DDC is used by various libraries, the growing interest in and use of DDC in Great Britain since the 1960s, the role of indexing in subject retrieval, and the Universal Decimal Classification and its relationship to DDC. Finally, an interesting comparison between the DDC and the Library of Congress classification scheme is presented, and some conclusions relating to in-house needs and to services provided for the large general library are drawn.

This volume is available from the Publications Office, 249 Armory Building, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, Champaign, Illinois 61820; the price is \$8. The LC card number for this title is 76-026331, and the ISBN is 0-87845-044-0. (Requests for copies for review in publications should be directed to the above address.)

* * * *

A Renewable Resources Technical Information System (RRTIS) is being developed by the Forest Service, USDA, and a number of cooperators. The primary focus of the information system is on practitioners, although there will be some services to the scientific community. The Bureau of Land Management is cooperating to create FIREBASE, a computer-assisted, bibliographic reference service concentrating on all aspects of forest and range fires. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will be helping develop a system to get at outdoor recreational literature and knowledge. The Environmental Protection Agency is funding a special library service called SEAMINFO-information on reclamation of mine lands. With EPA, the group is planning for a bibliographic data base on nonpoint source pollution of water from forestry and range management activities.

RRTIS is concerned with multi-media materials. So they include not only books, periodicals, and reports, but also references to slides, talks, films, and other instructional material for training. In summary, RRTIS is concerned with bibliographic and textual scientific and technical information. It will not be concerned with "hard data." The

system is setting up relationship with numerous overseas systems also, with the eventual goal of being widely used and an integral part of a worldwide forestry information network sometime in the 1980's. 

NAL will have exhibits at both of the national library conferences in June. We will be pleased if our readers will call upon us at our booth.

Special Libraries Association. Booth No. 437

American Library Association. Booth No. 344

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF NOTE



Proceedings of the First International Colloquium on Invertebrate Pathology and IXth Annual Meeting Society for Invertebrate Pathology, 1976.

Queen's University at Kingston, Canada. 461 pp. Printing Department, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 3N6. \$17.50. Available from: Dr. P. Faulkner, Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada K7L 3N6.

Black Agriculturists in the United States, 1865-1973: an annotated bibliography. University Park, PA, Pennsylvania State University Libraries. October 1976. 317 pp. (Bibliographical Series No. 7) \$6.00. Available from: Office of the Dean, Pattee Library, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.

Composition of Foods . . . Dairy and Egg Products . . . Raw, Processed, Prepared. Prepared by Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Washington, D.C. (Agricultural Handbook 8-1). U.S. Government Printing Office. \$3.00. Available from: Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

(Continued on page 18, col. 1)

(Continued from page 17)

Composition of Foods . . . Herbs and Spices.

Prepared by Agricultural Research Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture. Washington, D.C.
(Agricultural Handbook 8-2). U.S. Government
Printing Office. \$1.30. Available from:
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.
20402.

*Resource Allocation and Productivity in National
and International Agricultural Research.* Edited by
Thomas M. Arndt, Dana G. Dalrymple, and
Vernon W. Ruttan. Minneapolis, University of
Minnesota Press, 1977. \$25.00.

The U.S. Forest Service, a history. Harold K. Steen.
Seattle, University of Washington Press (1976?)
356 pp. \$15.00.

The Dairy Industry in America. Ralph Selitzer.
New York, Dairy and Ice Cream Field, 1976.
502 pp. \$45.00. Available from publisher.
777 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

*Education in Transition: the History of Northern
Illinois University.* Earl W. Hayter. Dekalb, Northern
Illinois University Press. 541 pp. \$12.50.

The Peaceful Atom and the Dealy Fly.
Charles G. Scruggs. Austin, Texas, Jenkins Pub. Co.,
1975. 311 pp. \$12.95.

200 Years of Sheep Raising in the Upper Ohio Area.
Richard Beach. Monongahela, Pa., Bicentennial
Commission of Washington County, Pennsylvania
(1976?) 112 pp. \$2.00. Available from:
Charles Chattaway, 400 West Main Street,
Monongahela, Pennsylvania 15063.

*Redeeming a Lost Heritage -- The Development of
the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center.*
William G. Kammlade, Paul W. Rexroat, H. A. Cate.
Urbana, Ill., Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station
and the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.
268 pp. (Special Publication No. 40) \$5.00.
Available from: Publication Office of the
Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Mumford Hall,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

WANTED: *Bibliography of Agriculture*,
March 1974 and January 1975 (main issue
and subject index). Send surplus issues to
Wallace C. Olsen, NAL, Beltsville, MD 20705.

AGRICULTURE DATEBOOK



*April 6: 1974 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
USER'S CONFERENCE.* Bloomington, Illinois.
Agricultural Association, P.O. Box 2901,
Bloomington, Illinois 61701.
Telephone: 309-828-0021, ext. 2550.

*April 27-30: COUNCIL ON BOTANICAL AND
HORTICULTURAL LIBRARIES.* 9th annual
meeting. Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois.
Further information may be obtained from
Ian MacPhail, Librarian, Sterling Morton Library,
The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois 60532

*April 28-29: NATIONAL ARCHIVES HISTORY
CONFERENCE,* Washington, D.C. Co-sponsor:
Agricultural History Society. Title—Farmers,
Bureaucrats and Middlemen: Historical Perspectives
on American Agriculture. Write: Dr. Truly Peterson,
National Archives and Records Service, Room 103,
Washington, D. C. 20408.

*May 9-11: BELTSVILLE SYMPOSIUM II,
"BIOSYSTEMATICS IN AGRICULTURE."*
Beltsville, Md. Contact: BARC Symposium,
Room 117, B-001, BARC-West, Beltsville, Md. 20705

*May 18-27: XIII INTERNATIONAL GRASSLAND
CONGRESS.* Contact: Organisationsbüro, XIII.
Internationaler Graslandkongress, Deutsche
Demokratische Republik DDR—115 Berlin,
Köpenicker Allee 39-57.

(Continued on page 19)

(Continued from page 18)

June: AMERICAN MEAT SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. Auburn, Alabama. Contact: H. K. Johnson, 36 S Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

June: AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS. Raleigh, North Carolina. J. L. Butt, P.O. Box 410, St. Joseph, Michigan 49085.

June: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES & TEACHERS OF AGRICULTURE. University Park, Pennsylvania. Contact: Dr. Murray Brown, P.O. Box 2088 SHSU, Huntsville, Texas 77390.

June 1-3: FOREST FARMERS ASSOCIATION (AREA SOUTH). Royal Orleans Hotel. New Orleans, Louisiana. Contact J. W. Myers, 4 Executive Park E. Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

June 5-8: SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION. 68TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE. New York, N.Y.

June 12-17: 22ND SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS (SALALM). University of Florida, Gainesville. Contact: Lon Wetherbee, University of Texas at Austin, Benson Latin American Collection, Sid Richardson Hall 1-108, Austin, Texas 78712.

June 16-23: ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE. Detroit, Michigan.

June 21-23: 4TH SYMPOSIUM ON MACHINE PROCESSING OF REMOTELY SENSED DATA. Sponsored by Purdue University with the cooperation of the American Society of Photogrammetry. Contact: John C. Lindenlaub, LARS, Purdue University, 1220 Potter Drive, W. Lafayette, Indiana 47906.

June 27-29: INTL. WATER RESOURCES (SYMPOSIUM IN HYDROLOGY). Fort Collins, Colorado. Contact: N. S. Grigg, Engineering Research Center, Foothills Campus, Colorado University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521.

June 27-July 1: AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION. Boston, Massachusetts. Contact: Maxine Westby, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

July 3-7: FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH SOCIETY. Brown Palace & Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colorado. Contact: K. E. Huddleston, 2801 Marshall Court, Madison, Wisconsin 53705.

July 11-14: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL VETERINARIANS. Atlanta, Georgia. Contact: Dr. C. H. Pals, Ste. 828, 1522 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

July 11-14: AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. R. G. Rongren, 930 N. Meacham Road, Schaumburg, Illinois 60172.

July 11-17: 6TH ASIAN PACIFIC WEED SCIENCE SOCIETY CONFERENCE, Jakarta/Indonesia.

July 17-20: AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING, Holiday Inn (downtown), Minneapolis, MN/USA.

July 17-20: AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA. Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Contact: W. E. Henderson, Ste. 151, Slater Street, Ottawa K1P-5H4, Ontario.

July 31-August 3: AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION. Town & Country Hotel, San Diego, California. Contact: J. C. Redman, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506.

July 31-August 3: AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANIMAL SCIENCE. Madison, Wisconsin. Contact: C. J. Cruse, 113 N. Neil, Champaign, Illinois 61820.

August: AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PARASITOLOGISTS. Las Vegas, Nevada. Contact: Dr. D. V. Moore, University of Texas, S.W. Medical School, Dallas, Texas 75235.

August: AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION. Louisville, Kentucky

August: AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION. Galt House Hotel. Louisville, Kentucky. Contact: Don Dingman, P.O. Box 158, Hudson, Iowa 50643.

(Continued on page 20)

(Continued from page 19)

August 2-3: EUROPEAN WEED RESEARCH SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM, Uppsala/Sweden.

August 7-10: SOIL CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA. John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Virginia. Contact: H. W. Pritchard, 7515 NE. Ankeny, Iowa 50021.

August 8-12: POULTRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. Auburn, Alabama. Contact: Dr. C. B. Ryan, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

August 14-18: INTL. SHADE TREE CONFERENCE. Philadelphia Marriott Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Contact: E. C. Bundy, P.O. Box 71, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

August 21-26: AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES & AFFILIATED GROUPS. East Lansing, Michigan. Contact: Dr. Richard Trumbull, 1401 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22209.

August 21-26: AMERICAN PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY. East Lansing, Michigan. Contact: R. J. Tarleton, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, Minnesota 55121.

September 26-October 1: AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE. Chicago, Illinois.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES INFORMATION NOTES is published monthly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, MD 20705. Leila Moran, Editor.